FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accord.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

DAVID SHAW,

HAS just received from New York, the following articles, which he offers low for cash:

Fresh Currants,	Fresh Lemon Sirup,
Raisins,	Spanish Cigars,
Soft shell Almonds,	Common do.
Filberts and Palm Nuts,	Loaf Sugar and Tea, assorted,
Seidlitz Powders,	Madeira Wine,
Soda do.	Port do. &c &c.
Fresh Lime Juice,	

ICE and ICE CREAM,

For sale every day, except Sunday.

Fayetteville, June 23 94-3w.

NEW BOOKS.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS, new edition; Spain Revisited; Constantinople and Athens, by W Colton; Ups and Downs, by a distressed Gentleman; Actress of Padua; Hebrew Wife; Walsh's Didactics; Indian Character; Nimrod's Hunting Tour; Whale Fishery; Shipwrecks and Disasters; Temperance Tales; Dr Hawks' History of the Church; Nevin's Practical Thoughts; Missionary Remains; Ministry we need; Eddy's Addresses to the Young; Military Tactics; Ewell's Medical Companion; Magendie's Formulary; New Piano Music, Boxes Paints; Paper; Slates, &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 15, 1836.

Hickory Spring

Formerly called Dixon's or Quaker Spring,

SITUATED in Chatham County, 18 miles South West of Pittsborough, well known for its medicinal virtues, is now in complete repair, and the subscriber is ready for the reception of visitors, or boarders, his house is convenient and roomy, and in addition, he has built a house where families can occupy private rooms. The spring is situated in an elevated section of Country, which abounds with a variety of Fruits The subscriber will use every exertion in his power to make the situation of those who may visit him comfortable, and his Table shall be well supplied with the best the country affords Terms for board 15 dollars per month, $4 50 per week or 75 cents per day, children and servants half price. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to add any more, but will annex the following certificates. Professor Olmstead in his certificate says:

The Spring contains first a small portion of Iron, 2nd sulphate of lime, 3rd sulphate of magnesia in large proportion. It does not contain any sulphur nor muriatic salts or alkaline carbonates The spring when concentrated by dry weather may possibly exhibit appearances of sulphureted hydrogen, but does not when flush.

D. OLMSTEAD.

Living within eight miles of the Hickory Spring, and its curative properties believed to be efficacious in many complaints, I was induced to send a negro man to it, who had to me the appearance of being far advanced in consumption, evinced by pain in the breast, cough, and a profuse and of course expectoration; he had used the water but a short time, when he was enabled to return to his daily labour, and an aggravation of symptoms has been as successfully removed since by a second visit to the waters of the said Hickory Spring Furthermore certify that I have no idea, he would otherwise have recovered.

JOS. JOHN ALSTON.

Having visited the Hickory Spring owned and kept by Wm. Bowen as a watering place, in Chatham county N. Carolina, I certify that I feel willing to say that I deem its waters valuable for Invalids, or persons in low health, to visit. I can say my family have received very considerable advantage from the use of the water, being in a low state of health, and finding considerable relief by using the water.

WM. C. CAMPBELL.

There is a post office within two miles of the Spring and persons taking papers or receiving letters will be at no trouble in getting them, as the mail passes every Sunday morning, immediately by the Spring. The office is called Emmerson's Tan Yard.

WM. BOWEN.

June 9, 1836. 95 3wks.

New Books.

THE Subscriber has received a large assortment of New and Standard Books; being far too numerous to particularise. Among them are the following:

Law—Chitty's Practice; Tomlin's Law Dictionary, both new works; Wheaton's Selwyn; Starkie on Evidence; Thomas's Coke; Chitty's Blackstone; Chitty's Criminal Law; Chitty on Bills; Saunders' Reports; Norris's Peake; Hughes's Equity Draftsman; Maddock's Chancery; Johnstone's Digest; Hawks' Digest; Comyn on Contracts; Clerk's Assistant; Form Book; Lawyer's Common Place Book.

Medicine.—Dunglisson's Dictionary; Coxe's and U. S. Dispensatory; Eberle's Works; Dewees on Children; Gooch's Midwifery; Mackintosh's Practice; Cooper's Surgery; Broussais' Pathology; Pharmacopia; Formulary; Horner's Anatomy; Hall on Blood; Bell on Teeth; Abercrombie on the Brain; Do. on Stomach, &c. &c.

Miscellaneous.—Penny Magazine; Marryatt's Complete Works; Marryatt's Pirate, &c. (cheap;) Bulwer's Rienzi, (do.;) Paris, by Mrs. Trollope; Paulding's Life of Washington; Holland's Life of Van Buren; Joseph Andrews; Humphrey Clinker; Roderick Random; Parley's Magazine; McKenzie's 5000 Receipts; Mason's Farrier, &c. &c.

Religious.—Scott's, Henry's and Clark's Commentaries; a great variety of large and small Bibles; Chalmer's Works; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Brown's, Watson's and Malcom's do; Cruden's Concordance; Confession of Faith; Burder's Village Sermons; Religious Souvenir; &c.

Together with a large stock of School Books, Stationary, &c. E. J. HALE.

May 26, 1836.

Blank Warrants

For sale at this office,

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1836.

Henry C. Toler, vs. G. J. Streety. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT. No Goods or Chattels to be found, summoned A. Matthews and A. W. Carpenter as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, G. J. Streety, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*. That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for three months, that unless the said G. J. Streety be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for our said County, at the Court House, in the Town of Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, judgment final will be awarded.

Witness, Archibald McLean, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1836, and 60th year of American Independence.

[93] ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr., *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

Absalom Myers, Ex'r. vs. William Dismukes. } Original Attachment.

Norflet D. Boggan summoned as Garnishee.

IN the above suit, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, William Dismukes, is an inhabitant of another State: it is *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for three months, that unless the said William Dismukes come forward, replevy, plead to issue, or demur, judgment final will be entered against him, at the next Term of this Court, and the amount of the plaintiff's demand will be condemned in the hands of the Garnishee.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1836 [93] J. WHITE, *C. S. C.*

Valuable Town Property

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE Subscriber wishing to live a more retired life, offers for sale that valuable Property known as

WADDILL'S TAVERN,

Situated in the town of Wadesborough, N. C. on the North East corner of the Court House Square, containing four half acre lots, or one of the centre Squares in the plan of said town The Tavern building is large and commodious, situated on the North West corner of the Square, (66 feet North of the Court House.) On the first floor is a dining room 46 by 18 feet, a passage, post office, bar room and parlour. The second story is divided into lodging rooms of convenient sizes with a fire place to each, and well ventilated. Under the house is a cellar with stone walls, 46 by 30 feet, divided into two apartments by a brick partition, one of which can be used as a cook house or a sleeping apartment for servants. On the premises a range of buildings 90 feet long, divided into lodging rooms for regular boarders and members of the bar. Also, Stables, Crib, Smoke house, Kitchen, two Wells of water, &c. &c.—all new To a person who wishes to keep a House of Entertainment this Establishment offers as many inducements as any in the Western part of the State. Wadesborough is a healthy situation, and is located on the main road leading from Cheraw, S. C. to the counties of Montgomery, Davidson, Rowan, Stokes, Surry, Wilkes, Burke, Buncombe, Iredell, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, &c.; in fact, almost all the travelling from Cheraw to the Western part of North Carolina is through this place. It is also on the principal route from the Eastern part of North Carolina to the South Western States. The Western Line of Stages from Fayetteville to Lincolnton, and the Line from Cheraw to Salisbury pass four times each week. I will take Negroes in payment, or sell the Establishment on the most accommodating terms. Persons at a distance who wish to purchase will meet with prompt attention by addressing the Subscriber, postage unpaid.

T. WADDILL, Jr.

Wadesborough, N. C., June 1, 1836. 92-6w

☞ The Salisbury Watchman will insert the above six weeks, and forward the account to the Postmaster at Wadesborough.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been satisfactorily engaged for more than twelve months in attending to a Private

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her House is well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

Her STABLES are well provided with Provender, and will always be attended by a first rate Ostler.

E. SMITH.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1836. 91 6w

I am now receiving,

BY Steamer Henrietta, my Spring and Summer supplies of GOODS, consisting in part of the following:—

100 bags superior Rio Coffee, (high scented,)
20 hhds. do New Crop Molasses,
10 do do Sugar,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted,
500 lbs Bar Lead,
50 pair bright Trace Chains,
Loaf Sugar, Tea, Rice, &c &c.

All of which will be sold *low* for *Cash* or on time to *punctual* customers, who are invited to call or send their orders.

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Row, foot of Hay Mount.

April 26, 1836. 86tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Crockery Ware, a good assortment,

HATS AND SHOES,

Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS & HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,

Foot of Hay Mount,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment,)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 28, 1836 85 tf

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Spring Term, 1836.

Joseph Shannon and Eliza Shannon, his wife, by her next friend, vs. Thomas D. Parke, William Dismukes, and Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore, and Nancy his wife } *Ex parte Petition* IN EQUITY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore, *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for three months, that the said Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment will be entered pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, WILLIAM E. TROY, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the second Monday in March, A. D 1836, and in the 60th year of American Independence.

[86 13w] WM. E. TROY, *C. M E*

NEGROES for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, made at the last Term, on the Petition of Jordan Johnson and others for sale of Slaves, the undersigned, a Commissioner for that purpose, will expose to public sale for cash, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Saturday, the second day of July next, four NEGRO SLAVES, viz Mingo, a man, Betty a woman, Anthony, a man, and Ann, a girl, late the property of Benjamin Johnson, dec'd, and sold for the purpose of effecting an equal distribution among the petitioners

ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr.

Fayetteville, June 13, 1836 93-3w.

The Presbyterian General Assembly.—The following gratifying intelligence is contained in a letter from the Rev. J. WITHERSPOON, of Camden, (S. C.) Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to the Rev. THOMAS SMITH, of this city. The letter states that the Assembly adjourned on the 16th inst. and that the slavery question had been *thrown out of the house by a large majority.* This is as it should be, and augurs well for the Church and the Union.

The letter adds, "There has been able debating in this Assembly. It is said to have been marked with great talent, a fine spirit, and to have conducted with order, dignity and decorum. I have never witnessed, under the same exciting circumstances, so great propriety and christian courtesy, in so large a body of ministers and elders. On the decision of questions there was no manifestation of triumph on the one hand, or angry dissatisfaction on the other—and, when we consider that the Assembly consisted of near three hundred members (ministers and lay delegates) from all parts of the Union, this character of its proceedings is no slight praise."

Charleston Courier.

Removal from Office.—We see, in a late speech of Mr. Wise, on the re-organization of the Post Office Department, that a post master was removed because it was unpleasant to certain fastidious members of *the democratic* party "to hold intercourse with you (him) as a public officer." Would it not be as well for the refined and accomplished "heaven born" to employ a score of dancing masters to teach his deputies manners, and instruct them in politeness?

Raleigh Star.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

"THE ELECTIONEERING CAMPAIGN."

Under this head, the Standard, a short time since, endeavoured to revive the drooping spirits of the retainers of the intriguer. The next session will indeed be an important one, and the public interests require a very different body from the imbecile, inefficient majority of the last Legislature, to do justice to the important subjects which will require the consideration of the Assembly—a majority remarkable for nothing except its servile obedience to a few leaders. The revised statutes, it is understood, are to be submitted to its consideration; and, of course, it is important that the members should have some other qualifications to discharge their duties than a willingness to follow implicitly the self-constituted leaders of *the* party.

That a party, notorious for its humbugs, for the false issues which it is constantly presenting to the people, for its unscrupulous mode of electioneering, should bring these charges against its opponents, is neither new nor unexpected. All that the opponents of the nominees of the Rucker Caucus ask, is a fair, open, manly fight, before the great tribunal the People.

The Standard pretends that the controversy involves the right of instruction, and claims for its party the distinction of being the especial champions of that doctrine. Let us test the sincerity of these precious democrats, of modern growth, by their acts. They support General Jackson, who, in his proclamation, has ☞ denied out and out the right of instruction; who declares that the members of Congress, although *elected* from a particular district, represent the whole people of the United States. They support for the highest office in the gift of the people of this State ☞ *R D. Spaight, who, when instructed by the votes of the people of his District when in Congress, to vote for Gen. Jackson,* DISREGARDED THEIR WILL, *and voted for William H Crawford.* ☜ We have here a practical commentary worth all their professions on paper, of the *real* estimation in which these dear friends of the people hold "the great principles of representative government;" and their hollow hypocrisy stands fully exposed

This article calls on the people to elect the supporters of the present administration. How long and how far will these men presume on the ignorance of the people? Is General Jackson a candidate for re-election? Is he the person who is presented by the Steam Caucus democrats to the American people for their suffrages? No Their candidates are Martin Van Buren and R. M. Johnson. Their merits and their qualifications, be it remembered, are the proper subjects for investigation; and what are the merits which should commend them to our support? Do they agree with us in principle? Have they sustained our interest? If so, when? and upon what occasions? Is it a recommendation that Van Buren supported the candidate of the Federal anti-war party, against the venerable Madison? Is it, that he lent himself to foment the Missouri question, and endanger the stability of the Union, by an interference with slavery? Is it that he voted for exactions to be levied out of our hard earnings for wealthy aristocratic manufacturers? Is it that he voted to erect toll gates on the Cumberland road, and levy contributions from the citizens of a State, for passing through her territory, without her authority? Is it that he admits the constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?

These are some of the great questions upon which this contest must turn; and it would be much more to the purpose to clear the skirts of Van Buren of these political sins, than be eternally prating about "this administration," "the venerable President," in a strain of adulation which is loathsome to every independent man, unsuited to our free republican institutions, and debasing in any citizen of this confederacy.

Florida.—The Tallahassee *Floridian* of the 11th inst. contains a letter from Colonel White, the Delegate from Florida, to Gen. Jackson, dated 28th ult. asking that General Scott be relieved from the command in Florida. As the letter will doubtless be read with interest, we give it entire below, with the note requesting its publication.

Washington, May 29.

DEAR SIR—I must request that you will, without delay, give a place to the enclosed letter. I have no idea of permitting any Major General to denounce as cowards, flying before five Indians, the whole population of Middle Florida, without stopping to see whether they were "squaws or warriors." I am your most obd't.

JOS. M. WHITE.

Washington, May 28.

SIR—By orders recently issued from the War Department, it is directed, that should Maj. Gen. Scott leave the head quarters of the army in Florida, and retire from that command, it will devolve on Brig. Gen. Clinch. This order leaves to the discretion of Gen. Scott the period of his departure. It is with the greatest pain that I feel myself constrained, by a sense of duty to my constituents, respectfully to ask that Gen. Scott be relieved from that command. No man has more admiration for the gallantry, or respect for the former military achievements of Gen. Scott than I have.

From the present attitude of affairs, and unfortunate and disgraceful occurrences which have happened in that quarter, the public interests, as well as the lives, security and property of the inhabitants, imperiously require the order I have recommended. There is no harmony between him and the public authorities of the Territory—and it is evident that he is in the highest state of exasperated feeling, on account of an atrocious outrage on all decency and propriety, in burning him in effigy at Tallahassee. This infamous proceeding, which ought to have been arrested and punished by the authorities of the Seat of Government, does not justify Gen. Scott for the degrading epithets and insults he has offered to a whole population. In his published orders, he represents the conduct of the people of Middle Florida "as infinitely humiliating"—and the people "wild with fear," possessed of "disease so general and degrading."

This is not the usual language of a Major General, commanding on our frontiers; and should not, under any circumstances, be resorted to, whatever may have been the disappointments and wounded sensibilities of a commanding general. I ask upon what authority he says there were just "five Indians," who had produced that consternation, panic, and flight, of which he has drawn a picture so derogatory to the whole population? It is well known that the Indians never show their whole force; and if five penetrated into the country from the Indian boundary, to within a few miles of the Seat of Government, a much larger number will soon follow. As General Scott did not succeed with *five thousand* men in destroying *five* Indians, he might have spared the inhabitants he has left defenceless, such degrading denunciations. As that, however, is an affair between him and the Governor, as to the number of the enemy, and the defence of Middle Florida, I shall proceed to what is the object of this communication.

My purpose is most respectfully to request an inquiry into the manner of conducting the late campaign in Florida, and into the conduct of the Major General Commanding, for having gone into summer quarters the last of April, leaving the country without defence, and the inhabitants at the mercy of the Indians.

Maj. Gen Scott had power to call upon the Governors of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, for any number of men that he might consider necessary to put an end to the war. Congress by law had provided ample means, and whilst he was in command, the Governor of Florida had no power to call for troops. Gen Scott, after an unsuccessful campaign, *disbanded* the whole militia force; but the term of service of a portion of it only had expired, and has neither called, by draft, or for Volunteers, or for any other further militia force. He has on the contrary *refused* the acceptance of some that was offered, and has disarmed the militia of East Florida.

When called upon to furnish adequate defence for the protection of that frontier, he complains of his limited means, when it is apparent from the above statement, that his means are only limited by his own discretion, and that he has power at any moment to order any number from Georgia or South Carolina. He admits that 3000 men are necessary to subdue these Indians, and that he has but 1000 under his command. Now, I ask, why is it that he has not these 3000 men in the field that he deems necessary? He, and he alone, is responsible, for all the lives and property of the inhabitants that may be destroyed, for the want of that protection and security, which every citizen has a right to look for from his government. Added to this, the feelings of the people are outraged, by representations calculated to degrade and expose them to ridicule throughout the United States.

These people, you are aware, are sparsely settled over an extensive Territory, in detached neighborhoods, without any dense population to fall back upon, and without any fortified places in which to place their wives and children for safety. If upon the first sound of alarm, some small neighborhood should go in pursuit of even *five* Indians, they might, as they did with Gen. Scott's grand army, dodge out of the way, and fall back upon the women and children in the rear. It is unnecessary however to detain you with these details. The complaint I make is, that Major General Scott has left that country without adequate protection, and has not a sufficient force for either offensive or defensive operations. He has produced a state of feeling that forbids all harmony or concert with the local authorities, or people of the country, and the public interest imperatively requires his immediate withdrawal.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration of respect, sir, your most obd't. serv't

JOS. M. WHITE.

To Andrew Jackson, President U. States.

[A correspondent of the Charleston Courier says that Gen. Scott's statement of "just five Indians," was made on the authority of Col. Gadsden, Quarter Master General of Florida; and that what he said about the dishonorable panic was reiterated by Gov. Call.]

How to cheat the Doctor.—Some years since, a physician was called to a young woman very sick. After a careful examination, he left two kinds of powder to be given to her alternately. One of the powders contained opium, and when administered, produced quiet to the patient. The next powder was somewhat nauseating, and the patient was less quiet under its operation. A convention of the women in the neighborhood was held, and addressed by one of their number in this wise: You see just how it is; the doctor must have a living, and must get it by his trade; one kind of powder makes her better, the other makes her worse. If he only gave her the bad kind, he would soon kill her, and the good alone would soon cure her; so that, in either case, he would have but a small bill; that is why he gives two kinds. Now let us act according to common sense, in disregard of the doctor's orders, whose interest it is to keep her along; let us give her only the good powders. This proposition was well received, and, after an amendment at the suggestion of another, who proposed giving two of the good powders at a time, was adopted. The patient was easy, and slept quietly under the operation; but she never awoke.

Bangor Adv.

Advertisement.

Dr. McLEAN, Editor of the Cheraw Gazette.

We have carefully perused your communication, and find one error running its whole course, which is entirely to misrepresent our statements. It is quite easy to write of our great knowledge of disease and its remedies, and boast of skill and success, but the more important matter is to produce *living testimony* that our vauntings are true.

1st. We never asserted that "small pox was contagious before eruption." This is a phantom of your own imagination, which evidently shows the weakness of a cause, which drives you to such subterfuges. We deny the charge in toto, and challenge the proof.

2d. We never contended for the "impossibility of distinguishing Measles from Small Pox." We only intended to impress the public, that as a majority of the most prominent symptoms were precisely similar; any one would be liable to mistake the disease, more particularly, as Mr. Smith was under the daily expectation of taking the Measles, which was raging in his neighborhood, and besides the Steam Doctors had the broad authority of two respectable regular physicians, declaring that the disease was not the small pox, which the Ashe County Wagoner died of. 3d. As to the comfort which you think we derive from their "blunders," we assure you that it is a matter of regret to us, for "had they not have been ignorant of what they professed to know," the small pox would not have been introduced into Marlborough, we would not have been assailed by you, both through the columns of the Gazette and of the Observer. "It would not have spread," and thus would have been prevented the occurrence of any death in Marlborough from the disease. You inquire "who is accountable for these deaths?" The answer is obvious; our information is not *rumour*, but is based on the most respectable authority, which if made necessary, shall be produced—"one at least of whom, by the way you assert, did, after the examination, pronounce his disease small pox." True, sir, it was *after*, and a long time afterwards too, when you and every one else knew from an article published in one of our western papers, stating, that the "wagoner" left the infected district in Ashe County and died somewhere near Cheraw; would that he had have known it and then "exerted his influence to have prevented its spread," then be as well as us, would not have been so belaboured by the redoubtable quill-driving Doctor, who in his fury slays both friend and foe. It seems to suit your purposes now, to deny that the Steam Doctor was called before the eruption; our information was derived from your first publication, for you asserted that he "*drove it out*," and boasted that he did it, and now, forsooth, declare that it had appeared ere he commenced treating the case—we need "*light*" here. Your answer is not satisfactory in reply to our question, how you could by being called to the isolated case of Harbard Smith, have arrested the spread of the disease. You said "if a physician, &c. was called to this *first case*, he would have done it. Were you competent, sir, and had charge of the ten cases (before they were communicable) who took the infection at the burial, and had sufficient 'influence,' then you might have prevented its spread. We still complain that you did not, like a "candid man," answer our anonymous letter—anonymous, 'tis true, but as it contained no charge against any set of men, and only sought information, it incurred no responsibility, and could not possibly require the sanction of any names; and who would feel willing to trust his name in the hands of an individual who tears loose with all his thunder on his best friends—but it might have been from a Marlborough negro?"—Are you so familiar with their doings, as to *expect letters from them*, post-marked too in a different State? "The excitement, as far as you could learn, was confined to the Steamers," and yet you published an article calculated to inflame the public mind, and to "teach men the great danger to their lives of encouraging regular quackery," but from your own statement it appears you failed.

Whether we intended to convey the idea or not, that our treatment was "unusually successful," is not material, but we now say it, and adduce such testimony as cannot be successfully denied.

The Rev. John Livingston certifies that three of his children and himself had the small pox and took the medicine as prescribed by the Steam Doctor, and all recovered. Mrs. Mary Smith, (in absence of her husband) certifies that ten of her family had the small pox, took Steam remedies, and all recovered. Wm. Hall certifies that nine of his family had the small pox, took the same, and recovered, except an infant born with the Pox on it. Joel Hall certifies that four of his had the small pox, took the same, and recovered. Mrs. Rebecca Stephens certifies that five of her family had the small pox, took the same, and recovered. Jesse Quick certifies that he had four cases in his family, took the same, and recovered. Henry Quick certifies that nine of his family had the small pox, his daughter Sarah the 2d case, was from appearance, in a dying state, he sent for a Steam Doctor, he gave her medicine, and she gradually recovered:—the rest of his family were severely attacked, he sent again for the Steam Doctor, who being sick, was unable to attend, and not having his attention and medicine three of his children died. "*Harbard Smith*" is not dead but lives to certify that ten of his family had the small pox, that he had it so violently that he knew but little what was done; the Steam Doctor was sent for, and his wife and others assured him that he gave him relief quickly; he did not attend any more of his family, two of which died. Mrs. Mary Smith, widow of the late Alex. Smith, certifies that she heard her husband say on the day that the Steam Doctor left her house, that he felt better and thought the worst of the disease was over; the Steam Doctor was taken sick, and consequently was unable to attend him further—and he died. This was the case which you publish *was lost*:—Now what becomes of your exaggerated representations about ignorance, Quackery, murder, and other hobgoblins?

You still stick to your "*Marlborough Negro*," and appear to have an abiding confidence in his capacity You repeatedly acknowledge that you cannot identify Small Pox until after the eruption—the Negro before. You and him only appear to be infallible in the identity and discrimination of disease, but Blacky bears the laurels away.—But notwithstanding all this you have made a wonderful discovery,—that a man and a goose have some things in common. True, sir, they both stand on two legs; and if you resembled a goose as much as Measles does Small Pox, 99 men out of 100 would take you for a gander instead of the renowned editor of the Cheraw Gazette. We will further illustrate your metaphor. We have observed that a goose, when its territory was invaded, will blow and commence battle, much like you did when the Steamers invaded your territory in Marlborough, and though fairly beaten and driven from the field, it boasts of its victory, trumpets to his fellows his mighty achievements, but seems to whisper "I have no time for controversy with these intruders."

You declare that it is necessary to know type and stage, symptom and disease, to cure it—trumpet forth your great skill in being able to detect Small Pox. The first case you ever saw, you treated it both before and after the eruption,—*before*, you had no reason to suspect Small Pox, but when the disease assumed such a character that the most ignorant Marlborough Negro could not be mistaken, you made a scientific observation and at once saw that it was Small Pox. What wondrous knowledge! As you had no cause to suspect Small Pox, you had *no cause* to administer those remedies indicated for its cure. This is so bad as steaming a man for Measles who had the Small Pox, and if your patient should unfortunately die before the eruption, and you ever after found *that it was* what you did not expect, what did or would you do but "go ahead," "not knowing whether it was the medicine or the disease that killed him."

Those among us who are teachers of others do understand the danger of false hopes and false comforts;—yes, and *falsehoods* too, which must perish, and the importance of a knowledge of the truth, but so far as the truth is concerned with Small Pox and Steam Doctors, you are determined not to tell the whole of it yourself, nor suffer us to do it, without being flatly contradicted by you. You seem to be conscious that your conduct requires much of the spirit of forgiveness;—we now assure you that when you put away the evil of your doings, you may expect to be forgiven. Your obedient serv'ts.,

JAMES L. TERRY,
ROBERT J. STEELE,
ELIAS SINCLAIR.

Richmond County, N. C., June 18, 1836

CHEAP PAPER.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE,

THE CREEK WAR.

CREEK WAR INCIDENTS.

Columbus, Wednesday, June 16.

The Steamboat Metamora left again this morning, on a cruise down the river, having on board Capt. Dawson's company, the Fauche Volunteers from Green county, and a part of the Independent Artillery, from the command of Capt. Hoxey of our city. This boat is now, and has been for the last fortnight, in the regular service of the United States, and is undoubtedly in a situation to do much good. A battalion (240) of mounted men from the regiment of Col. Hardiman, and by him commanded, left also to-day for the low country, and will unite with the force already below, to protect the country between this and Roanoke. The force now stationed on the river below, is but little short of 1,000 effective men. If these, together with the two steam-boats constantly running up and down, cannot prevent the Indians from crossing to the Georgia side, then let them pass, we say; but if they don't find it warm travelling after they get over, then we have made a woful mistake in the character of those troops sent down.

THURSDAY, May 17.

Five companies of U. States troops came in to-day, (240 in number) under the command of Maj. Lomar.—They were formed in line in front of Gen. Scott's head quarters, and after the usual salute, took up the line of march for Fort Mitchell. They formed a battalion of stout healthy men, to whom the fatigues of the camp would be but a trifle, and for whom we think the Indians would form a strong dislike on their first appearance.

The steamboat Reindeer returned from her jaunt down the river, having discovered no Indians. During her absence, at the different landing places, however, they discovered evident marks of Indians having very recently crossed the river, and several canoes were fastened to the bushes, which bore fresh marks of violence upon their sides. No doubt a large body of Indians were but a short distance from the river, on Cowagee Creek. Firing was heard a short distance up the creek—and it is supposed that the Alabama troops, under Gen. Moore, have encountered the Indians. Several cannons were also heard at Fort Mitchell, which seemed to be in the neighborhood of Ne-ah Math-lee's camp.

SATURDAY, May 19.

An express from Fort Jones, brought the following to head quarters. Mr. Still is a citizen of Stewart county.

FORT JONES, Thursday Evening.

H. W Jernigan:

Dear Sir—Worse and worse—just had a fight with the Indians in Jasner's field—got whipped—three men wounded—the men would not fight; James Warner is killed we believe. The Indians went into the field and fired on Islands, Turner and Warner; the latter is missing, and the negroes say dead. The Munroe troops rushed up; I led the advance guard—found them in the cotton fields, and the men fled—the Indians pursued. I now see a large smoke rising—I think from Turner's buildings. If you have any men come quick.

T. S. STILL.

A letter from Capt. Jernigan, Lumpkin, states that there are *scores* of Indians on the Georgia side of the river; and we presume we shall get tidings of hard fighting in a day or two.

MONDAY, 20th.

The Georgia troops under the command of Major General Sanford, amounting to 2500, came in from their encampment, and took up the line of march down the river, on the Georgia side. About 1500 of this army have no arms, but are perfectly willing to 'go ahead' without arms, and to fight with sticks and clubs, so that they may get a fight. About 200 stand of arms arrived this morning, and the remainder will be here to night, a sufficient number to equip all those who are without arms in the ranks of Gen. Sanford's command. A steamboat is now at Fort Mitchell, loaded with provisions for the army, and it is said there are now 3000 stand of arms at Aaplachicola from Mobile, which will in all probability be received by the steam boat Anna Calhoun on her arrival here next trip. Gen. Scott will, we learn, leave here to-morrow morning for the scene of active operation. The long wished for movement has now been made, and we trust some step will be taken, which in its result may reflect honor and glory upon the American stars and stripes. The foe is in the field hostile and blood-thirsty. Our men have gone thither with resolution and courage enough to vanquish the savage in his most fiend-like purpose, and if "*the deploy*" is made with judgment on the part of our commander, we feel sanguine of perfect success.

The steam boat Metamora, having on board Capt. Dawson's command, the Fauche Volunteers, and a part of the Independent Artillery of this place, returned after a cruise of five days.—From Capt. Dawson's report to the commanding officers, we glean the following, and will, if possible, give the *entire report* next week. General Moore, at the head of about 800 Alabama troops, left Irwinton on the 12th inst. Subsequent reports from him stated that he had taken Tustenugge Hadgo and Artismicco prisoners, and proceeded on through the nation. Capt. D. with his command went ashore opposite to Fort Jones, and marched to the protection of the Fort. He there met with Gen. Lowe at the head of 200 men who had promptly repaired thither with a view also to protect the Fort; but they all arrived too late. During the passage Capt. Dawson captured and destroyed eight canoes, batteaux, and skiffs, belonging to the Indians, and which were daily used by them in crossing.—*Herald.*

Macon, June 23.

By a gentleman from Columbus, we have gathered the following facts, which may be relied on as correct:

NEAH MATHLA and his son were brought in prisoners to Fort Mitchell, by some friendly Indians, on Sunday last; and on Monday, about fifty other hostiles, consisting of men, women and children, were also brought in. Gen. Jessup is in the Nation, about 15 miles from Fort Mitchell—his force is principally friendly Indians.

The whole army has left Camp Georgia, and is now on their way down the river, on the Georgia side, and will, as far as we can learn, cross over near the lower part of the nation, and then move up the river.

Five or six steam-boats, well armed, will constantly ply on the river to intercept any Indians who may attempt to cross.

On Saturday last, E. R. Flewellen, of the Monroe troop, discovered a considerable body of Indians near Fort Jones. He dismounted his men, and attacked them, and after fighting more than an hour found that they were out-flanking him, and ordered a retreat to the Fort, which he effected without loss. He was shot through the leg and Mr. Ward (of Cullodensville) was also badly wounded in the leg, by the same ball. Mr Morgan was also shot through the arm. Eight or ten Indians were killed. They continued the fire on the Fort until dark. The troops engaged were about 70, and Indians 150.—The conduct of the troops in the battle was altogether creditable—and we feel authorized to say, that the notice of it in the Columbus Herald, (calculated to cast censure on the men,) is incorrect, and not warranted by the facts.

Messenger.

The current rumor, that a body of 2000 Creeks had crossed the Chattahoochee on their way to Florida, is incorrect. The report originated, we understand, from the crossing of the party of Indians encountered by Capt. Garmany, whose trail, we likewise learn, has been distinctly traced re-crossing the Chattahoochee.—*Recorder.*

The Creek War.—The extraordinary delay, on the part of both the Governors of Georgia and Alabama, in causing efficient movements to be adopted for the suppression of the hostile Creeks, is freely, and we think justly, censured in many of the prints of those States. It is impossible to conceive why 3 or 4000 men are kept for such a length of time in the neighborhood of Columbus except it be to gratify the military vanity of some of the leaders, or await the *convalescence* of a besotted General, who is ever and anon "*confined to his room*" by the effects of a drunken frolic, which it is said he loves so well, that he takes it alone.

Col. Shackleford, and a number of the Alabama Volunteers at Tuskegee, disgusted with the delay, have quit the camp, after being penned up there for three or four weeks. They had demanded permission to go in search of the enemy, but it was refused them.

The Alabama Journal after commenting on the imbecility of the Governor of Alabama, states:—"Two weeks ago, the Governor had in the field a force of from ten to twelve hundred men. These troops ardent for action, and fully competent to overrun the hostile country, and for which by the bye he is indebted not to his own but the energy of the officers in this part of the State, have been cooped up in forts at a respectful distance from the enemy, and have many of them been at length disbanded, without striking a blow. Whether this has resulted from over cautiousness, or from a wish to reserve the honors of the campaign for his personal friends, we do not decide; but whether from one motive or the other, is equally discreditable to him, mortifying to the gallant men who so quickly repaired to the field, and to all who value the honor of the State. All this has been enough to excite dissatisfaction, but we are free to confess that this has not been the only ground of discontent."

Gov. Clay is likewise charged with indulging party preferences in all his military appointments, in order to build up an exclusive military reputation for himself and friends. His Major General, Aids, Inspectors, Adjutants, Quarter Masters, Pay Masters, are all said to be of the pure Van Buren stamp. Senior officers are superseded by junior ones, merely because they do not hold the Governor's political creed. Out upon so base and craven hearted a loon.—*Columbia Times.*

Philando R. Broad, Post Master at Fort Mitchell, was the ringleader among the Indians in the robbery of the mail. He is now confined in Chambers county, and will be brought to Mobile to be tried before the Federal Court. The evidence is said to be strong and conclusive against him.

The health officer of Columbus, in the last papers of that place, reports six cases of small pox in the hospital, all of them convalescent; and one case in the city. Precautions are taken to prevent communication with the diseased.

Milledgeville Recorder.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

Gen. Clinch.—We regret to learn from the Globe, that the President has accepted the resignation of this valuable officer.

Gen. Clinch.—We are informed (says the Georgian) from more than one source, that Gen. Clinch is unwilling to assume the command in Florida, his motive in visiting Florida at this time being to remove his negroes from the Territory.

Lieut. D. S. Herring, of the 3d Regt. of Artillery, died at St. Augustine on the 22d inst.

Lieut. T. B Whelock, of the U. S. Dragoons, died at Micanopy on the 14th inst.

The following is an extract of a letter received at St. Augustine from Fort Drane, dated 19th inst:

"No news of the Indians since their repulse at Micanopy. Maj. Hileaman had arrived safe here with the baggage train."

Reported Death of Osceola.—The Mobile Morning Chronicle of the 11th instant contains a letter signed by two persons named Watson and Vickers, dated near the head waters of the Little River, which states, that "on the 8th of June, an Indian who calls himself O-ha-ba-ta-ca, came into the settlement on Little River. He has been three days coming from Florida, rides a very good pony, and is on his way to the Ouachita tribe of Indians near Red River. The day before he left the hammock, called Meta or Bear Hammock, Powell and a young chief, Ho-pa-to-pha, had a personal fight, Powell received a wound in the left side near the heart, with a hatchet, which instantly caused his death The friends of the deceased were determined to kill the young chief, but he succeeded in making his escape. We questioned him respecting the disposition of the Indians. He stated that they would ever be unfriendly to the men who had taken their land. He also stated that there was much sickness among them, something like a cholera or a bad bowel complaint. These are all the facts of an important nature which *we learned from him.*"

TEXAS.

Texas.—The New Orleans *Bee*, of the 14th says:—By the arrival yesterday, we are informed that an armistice has been agreed on by the Mexicans and Texians; and that the army under General Felisola were to evacuate Texas, and encamp at Monteroy or Saltillo, to wait the action of the Mexican congress on the propositions of Santa Anna. The latter is still imprisoned at Velasco.

Texas.—The Texian armed schr Independence, commanded by Charles E. Hawkins, seven days from Velasco, Texas, anchored yesterday below the Point, and fired a salute of 13 guns. P. W. Grayson and Jas Collingsworth, Esqrs. came in her as passengers. These gentlemen are clothed with full powers to negotiate with our Government for a recognition of the Independence of Texas, and will leave to-morrow for Washington, with that view. From these gentlemen we learn, that an armistice has been entered into between the Texians and the Mexican commander-in-chief, Filasola, and that the remains of the Mexican army are by this time on the opposite side of the Rio Grande, rejoicing doubtless at their escape from the Texians, and firmly resolved never again to face the Texian rifle. Santa Anna remains strongly guarded at Velasco, from whence he has no chance of escape, and will be retained there with the other prisoners, until communications shall be received from the Mexican Government. Until then the fate of the Texian invader will be kept in suspense. If Congress has not ere this recognized the Independence of Texas, we entertain but little doubt as to its consummation, upon the arrival at Washington of the Commissioners.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* contains a document addressed by Santa Anna to the Texian Government, in which he denies that the Mexican troops, who defeated Fannin, had hoisted a flag of truce, or that any assurance of quarter was given to induce a capitulation. He does not gainsay that the massacre of Fannin's troops was ordered by the Mexican Government, but throws off from himself the responsibility of the act, at the same time placing its justification on the miserable pretext of the burning of Goliad by Fannin. "A Visiter to Texas," in the same paper, publishes a counter statement, affirming the fact of a written capitulation, on promise of quarter, which the *Bulletin* says can be substantiated by many affidavits.—*Charleston Courier.*

Gen. Houston started on his return to Texas, in the steam boat Caspian via Natchitoches, from New Orleans, on Thursday last. The Caspian burst her boiler about 50 miles above New Orleans, but without injury to passengers or crew.

Texas and Mexico.—The news of Santa Anna's defeat and capture was received at the Palace in Mexico, about the 3d ult. in a letter from Gen. Sesma, who, according to private letters received in New York, represented that the whole force of 1200 men had been destroyed, 1000 by rifles, and the remainder by being drowned, in re-crossing the river. In the face of this, the Government, endeavoring to deceive the people, published in the *Diaro del Gobierno*, (the official paper) of the 7th ult. an editorial article, boasting of the glorious and continued triumphs of their captured army. This was doubtless done to prevent revolutionary movements on the part of the people; and Santa Anna, it is said, urged the likelihood of such movements, as a reason why Houston should release him, that he might repair to Mexico to quiet the people, and ensure the acknowledgment of Texian Independence.

Gen. Houston, in replying to an invitation to a public dinner at New Orleans, says that "he will not unite in any festive entertainment whilst Texas contains *one* individual hostile to her liberty."

As a proof that the affairs of Texas are restored to comparative tranquility, we have been informed (says the New Orleans *Bee*, of the 10th inst.) by a letter dated Lynchburg (Texas) 21st of May, that lands which previously could scarcely realize 1 dollar an acre, are now selling readily for 4 to 5. Speculation produced war, and will follow peace: but it is not yet very safe to invest capital in Texas lands.

IMPORTANT!

The U. S. Cutter Jefferson, arrived at Pensacola from Tampico, reports that active preparations were making to assemble a large force to march upon Texas. Every department of Mexico was required to furnish its quota for this service. The government had resolved that no act of concession of Santa Anna to the Texians, while a prisoner, should be regarded as valid.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We heartily congratulate the country that the bill to regulate the deposites of the public moneys, which originated with the Senate, has become a law. The President's approval of the bill was made known to Congress yesterday; and it had already been announced, earlier in the day, in the editorial columns of the Globe. Mr. Clay remarked in his place upon this unusual fact, which is in keeping with other strange things connected with the history of this important measure.

When the bill passed the Senate with a vote of 40 to 6, it was still confidently averred that, if it also passed the House, it would be vetoed by the President. But the favor it received in the House, from the moment of its introduction, added to the powerful vote by which it passed the Senate, threw consternation and confusion into the ranks of those who would willingly have contributed to defeat it, either in the House of Representatives, or in the Palace, if not there. It became necessary to find or make some cause of action, upon which the President might change his course, and sign a bill, which it had been inconsiderately given out he would arrest by the exercise of the veto power.

As the bill went from the Senate to the House, it provided, in substance, that each State, on receiving its ratable share of the surplus treasure, should give a certificate, pledging the faith of the State for repayment, the certificate to be negotiable, and subject to be sold in the market, and to bear interest on the refusal or neglect of the State to answer to a call from the Secretary of the Treasury. Here was an efficient means of enforcing repayment, and of doing it without bringing the Government of the United States and that of any one of the States into collision.

When the bill came up for consideration in the House, it was amended, on motion of Mr. Anthony, of Pennsylvania, *by striking out the provision as to negotiable certificates*, and inserting a substitute, which merely pledges the faith of the State for repayment, without providing any means of enforcing a demand therefor. And it was announced in the House that, if this amendment were adopted, the President would sign the bill. Nay, it is reported, and generally believed, that the amendment was actually drawn up, after much consultation, by a member of the Cabinet.

Now, the point of the jest is, that, while the friends of the Administration have stoutly contended against a distribution of surplus revenue, that is, against restoring it to the States absolutely, this amendment, emanating, as is supposed, from the Cabinet, is nothing more nor less than taking away from the United States the power of readily enforcing a call on the States. Of course *we* cannot object to this, because we have, under existing circumstances, advocated a donation to the States, unreservedly.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

I have just left the house. It adjourned at a few minutes after nine o'clock, having amended and finally passed, by an overwhelming vote, the bill to regulate the deposites of the public money.

It is now too late, and I am too much agitated with pleasing emotion, to attempt giving a view of *the* party, as it exhibited itself during this day and evening, in the house. One remark, however, cannot be too often repeated,—all the power and influence that Mr. Van Buren possessed has been exerted in *both branches* of congress to defeat this bill; and what is the result? On its final passage in the senate there were *six* negatives. On its final passage in the house to-night, there were *thirty-eight* negatives. Thus, out of *two hundred and eighty members* in the two houses of congress, *forty four* have voted against permitting the people to have the use of their own money, and for retaining it in the pet banks. This is what may be called a political regiment of officers, without rank and file.

But there is another remark I cannot omit making. Of the *thirty-eight* negatives in the house, *eighteen*, according to the best of my recollection, are from the state of New York; and known to be the most kind, affectionate, and dutiful devotees of the Vice President. Thus about *one half of the* party, as it is now organized, are from the *Empire* State. I feel a great inclination to tell you how we be-gone *Mann, Ward, Vanderpoel, Cambreleng* and certain others appeared when the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a majority of about *one hundred*. If I should attempt the description, I know I should fail. It is due to *Vanderpoel*, however, to say that the medicine operated most powerfully upon him. He really seemed to take it to heart. As to *Mann*, he is determined to quit Washington, and devote his labors to the regulation of your legislature. Our good natured friend, Gen. *Ward*, meets his fate like a philosopher, all things considered.

There are some amusing anecdotes connected with the operations of the three last *working* days, which I may, on a future occasion, furnish you. After this triumph of a patriotic and incorruptible minority, let no set of men, however few in number, whose views are upright and honest, despair of success. The victory in Congress is but a "premonitory symptom" to a more glorious victory throughout the nation. So mote it be.

Mr. Webster's Bill for distributing the Surplus Fund.—This bill will doubtless receive the President's sanction—or be carried in spite of the veto. Upon the supposition that the amount to be distributed will be $20,000,000, an accurate friend has calculated for us, in round numbers, the apportionment according to the electoral college ratio, that is, according to the representation of each State in the Senate and House of Representatives. The left column gives the result as the bill now stands—that on the right, the result that the bill as originally reported in the Senate, would have produced; that is, according to the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives. This was altered on motion of Senator Walker, of Mississippi, by inserting "Senate," so as to include the representation in both branches.

		Present Bill.	*Original Bill.*
Delaware, Michigan, Arkansas,	each	204,000	82,600
Rhode Island, Mississippi, Missouri,	each	272,000	165,300
Louisiana, Illinois,	each	340,000	248,000
New Hampshire, Vermont, Alabama,	each	476,000	413,300
Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana,	each	544,000	496,000
Maine, Maryland,	each	680,000	661,000
South Carolina, Georgia,	each	748,000	744,000
Massachusetts,		953,000	992,000
N. Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee,	each	1,020,000	1,074,700
Ohio,		1,429,000	1,570,000
Virginia,		1,555,000	1,736,000
Pennsylvania,		2,041,000	2,314,000
New York,		2,857,000	3,306,000

From the National Intelligencer.

We have inserted in another part of to-day's paper the yeas and nays on the engrossment and on the passage of the bill to regulate the deposites of the public money. An industrious friend has furnished to us the following geographico-political analysis of the votes upon the question of the engrossment of the bill, which was considered the test vote:

	Yeas.	Nays.
Pennsylvania,	23	2
New York,	17	17
Virginia,	13	7
Ohio,	13	2
Kentucky,	13	0
Massachusetts,	12	0
Tennessee,	10	1
North Carolina,	10	1
Indiana,	7	0
Connecticut,	6	0
New Jersey,	5	0
Alabama,	5	0
Maine,	4	4
Maryland,	4	2
Vermont,	4	0
South Carolina,	3	1
Georgia,	3	0
Louisiana,	3	0
Illinois,	3	0
Missouri,	2	0
Mississippi,	1	1
Rhode Island,	1	0
Delaware,	1	0
New Hampshire,	0	5
	163	48

We ask if the recognition, by law, of the principle of distributing money to the States raised by the Federal Government be not a great innovation on our political institutions? [*Globe*, yesterday.]

ANSWER.

"It appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the Surplus Revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States, according to the ratio of representation."—[*President Jackson's message to Congress*, 1829.]

A scheme of emigration to Illinois has been lately organized, by which each subscriber binds himself to pay on or before the 1st of July $900, or $450, or 225, and to settle on his whole, half, or quarter section, within 2 years, or cause the same to be settled by some other family; and to cultivate the land and erect a tenantable house thereon. Neglect to comply with the condition forfeits the land to the other subscribers, who are to pay double the original subscription for the same, to the party forfeiting. Samuel Peabody of North Stonington, Conn. is President, and the Rev. Alvah Ackley of New London, Secretary of the association.

Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.—We are gratified to learn, that the Engineers on this road, have completed a survey of one entire line, running between the N. E. River and Long Creek,—through Waynesboro' to Halifax; and a part of another line from Goshen down on the west side of Long Creek. They are now engaged on a line, on the east side of the N. E. river by Rockfort, on the Neuse, through Tarborough. They report favorably of the face of the country through which it passes; and the only difficulty, is to select the best from two most excellent and unobjectionable routes. The feeling of the people on the line, and throughout this section of the country is decidedly strong in favor of the enterprize, as is manifested in a variety of ways. There is no doubt of its accomplishment.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Cotton Seed Oil.—Messrs. CLARK and MEAD, of this City, have been for some time engaged in the construction of an Oil Mill, on Neuse River, in this vicinity, to be propelled by water power. In a few weeks, the Machinery will be in operation. The Oil expressed from Cotton Seed, is said to be equal to the Sperm for lamps. It burns with a clear, brilliant light, without any unpleasant odour, and is less affected by cold weather. As a Paint Oil, it is said to be a very superior article, and *cold pressed* and clarified, it is pronounced equal to the Olive Oil for Salads. This manufacture is quite a *desideratum* to our Farmers, also, as from each bale of Cotton comes about 30 bushels of Seed, and every 3 bushels of Seed yield, at least, two gallons of Oil. Rating the Seed at 10 cents a bushel, therefore, each bale will produce to the grower $3 more than the selling price of the staple itself.

Raleigh Register.

Debased Servility.—Some time since we published to our readers the miserably debased declaration of Martin Van Buren, that 'it is glory enough to serve under such a chief as Gen. Jackson,' and now we have a second edition of the same slavish doctrine.

Ratliff Boon, of Indiana, we are informed by the U. S. Telegraph, unblushingly declared in his place in the House of Representatives, on the 30th ult., that '*he gloried in wearing the collar of such a man as Andrew Jackson.*'

We have a very fine dog we call 'Plato,' and we believe he thinks quite as much of us, as Martin Van Buren and Ratliff Boon do of their master. Yet we find that even 'Plato' does not wear his collar with complacency—we frequently observe him endeavouring to slip it. He is therefore, most clearly, a more high minded animal than either of the President's spaniels.

Cincinnati Whig.

Volunteers.—The Secretary of War has called on the Governor of Tennessee for 2500 Volunteers, three fourths of whom to be mounted men, under the late act of Congress authorising the raising of 10,000 volunteers. One brigade, consisting of 1250 mounted men, are ordered to proceed immediately to the Creek country, to operate under Gen. Jessup. The others to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning. The Governor immediately issued his proclamation, calling for volunteers.

It is whispered that Benton is getting out of favor at the Palace, and of course with the Palace slaves, some of whom are even so bold as to style his schemes "Utopian views." His gold, bank and expunging humbugs having served the purposes intended, are now to be dispensed with, and their author is to be gotten rid of in like manner, *sans ceremonie!* The sooner that the humbugs, (parent and offspring,) are all buried in the tomb of the Capulets, the better.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

A letter-writer from Washington says, the battle ground of *Bynum* and *Jenifer* has suddenly greatly increased in value. Why? In consequence of the quantity of *lead*, which it is supposed may hereafter be found there. Now we should not be surprised to hear some speculator has been wofully bitten in the purchase, because we are much inclined to believe, that these heroes had no lead in their pistols.

Augusta Courier.

The Wandering Piper.—This individual states in a letter to the editor of the Philadelphia *Gazette*, that his expenses in the U. S. have amounted to $4,247, and the sums paid by him to charitable institutions have amounted to $3,856,47. In the British Islands and American dependencies he distributed 10,000, and expended $1,400. He says that numerous wagers, with which he is not connected, are depending on the result of his mission. He is now piping at Philaphia.

If any of our customers who owe us any thing, have money lying idle, we can tell them how they can do a great deal of good with it. Send it to us. We shall not let it rust, but immediately pay it over to Tom, who will pay Dick, who will pay Harry, who will pay Bill, who will in turn pay the little *bills*. Thus in less than a week a small sum will be made to pay a great many debts, and remain as valuable as ever. There is no way in the world in which money can be insured to have so lively a circulation as by paying it to the printer.

Kennebec Journal.

Michigan is swarming with purchasers of public lands, and emigrants by the thousand. A paper says that "the receipts for the sale of public lands taken at the three land offices in the Peninsula of Michigan during the month of May, amount to rising of *one million of dollars*. The receipts at Kalamazoo exceed $500,000—those in the city of Detroit $375,000—and those at Monroe probably $200,000."

Communications.

The following Correspondence has been communicated for publication:

Fayetteville, June 23, 1836.

To Capt. JOHN McRAE,

Sir: At a meeting of the Officers of the Cumberland Troop, the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, the Light Artillery Company, and the Eagle Artillery Company, it was

Unanimously Resolved, "That the Corps commanded by Capt. John McRae, in the Town of Wilmington, be respectfully invited to participate with us and our respective Corps, in the Town of Fayetteville, in the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence."

It gives us great pleasure to be the organs of communication of the above invitation to the Wilmington Volunteers. We trust that they will find it convenient to unite with us on the occasion, and that their visit may be the means of strengthening the ties of friendship which already bind together so many members of the two communities.

Respectfully,

JOHN McLERAN, Col.		THOS. SANDFORD, Lt.	
ROBT. T. GOODWIN, Maj.		JOHN CARNEY,	"
JOHN CAMPBELL, Capt.		NOR. MCKINNON,	"
HENRY McLEAN,	"	HEN. ERAMBERT,	"
WM. F. STRANGE,	"	JOHN C. LATTA,	"
JOHN MUNN,	"	PHILEMON TAYLOR,	"
THOS. COCHRAN,	"		
ISHAM BLAKE,	"		

Wilmington, June 27, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: I received your much esteemed favour of the 23d instant, inviting, through me, the Wilmington Volunteers to participate with you in the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence.

It is with extreme reluctance, that I am, in behalf of the officers and members of the Wilmington Volunteers, after maturely considering the matter, compelled to apprize you that it will not be in our power to accept your flattering invitation to participate with you on that occasion. Absence of many of the members of our Company, and other causes over which we can have no controul, will debar us of that pleasure: accept, however, our warmest thanks for the distinguished notice conferred upon us; and at some time, under more propitious circumstances, we yet trust to evince our respect and esteem for the patriotic Officers and Members of the Companies you command, by uniting with you and them in demonstrations of gratitude for the inestimable blessings of liberty bequeathed us; and to practice together, the too much neglected lessons of military discipline—lessons so essential for our security, and our only sure guaranty against the necessary evil of a large standing army in our country, an evil to be deplored by every true lover of his country; for in truth, when our citizens cease to rely on their own patriotism and military skill, and trust for their protection and defence from foreign or internal foes, to a mercenary soldiery, they become unworthy the name of freemen, and have gone far towards bartering their birth-right for inglorious ease. But let me here add, we have no cause of apprehension for the safety of our country, while her sons are actuated by the same patriotic spirit which organized and disciplined the Companies you command. Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN McRAE, *Captain*
WILMINGTON VOLUNTEERS.

To *Col. John McLeran, Maj. R. T. Goodwin*, &c.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MANUFACTURES.

Mr. Hale:—It must be truly gratifying to every lover of his State, to witness the progress of manufactures at this time going on in many parts of North Carolina; and to the citizens of Fayetteville it should be a matter of great exultation, that they are likely to have soon, in successful operation, two upon a tolerably extensive scale, for the manufacturing of Cotton Cloths. One of these, erecting by our enterprising townsman, Mr. C. P. Mallett, I had the satisfaction of visiting a few days since, and must confess my astonishment at the progress which had been made towards its completion,—the Carding and Spinning Gear being partially set up, and the preparation for Looms and Weaving apparatus in a great state of forwardness, the machinery all being of the highest polish and very best kind.

The other, being the Cross Creek Factory, lately purchased by Mr. Humphreys, has several additions of new buildings, lately erected, and, perhaps, only awaits the Machinery from the North.

This is what I like to see going on in North Carolina, which is as well, if not better calculated for Manufactures than any other State in the Union; and, indeed, it is the only thing that can raise the State to a level with her ambitious, and enterprising sisters of the North, whose career in prosperity and wealth, is so far ahead.

That the agriculture of North Carolina alone, cannot advance her in the road of prosperity, and Internal Improvements to any great extent, has been sufficiently tested from the time of the formation of the Federal compact up to the present day; and to rely upon it without the aid of Manufactures, is as futile and hopeless as to expect a crop when nothing has been sown. Indeed, the most fertile and wealthy of the States, North of the cotton climates, derive their importance more from their Manufactures, than from their agriculture. It is the union of these two, that gives life to trade, and makes commerce flourish; that brings wealth alike to the Planter, the Mechanic, and the Merchant.

The State, then, being thrown upon other resources, must improve the advantages in her possession; and, without which, it is impossible she should ever be any thing more, than "Poor old North Carolina," even if Rail Roads were built to intersect at every ten miles square. Her streams flow rapid and flush in all directions, and there are Pine trees enough on her navigable rivers to raise steam sufficient to move the Globe. What excuse has her citizens, then, but the want of enterprise, for not engaging in this important work?

I have said, that North Carolina was not an Agricultural State. By which I mean, that she is not to that extent and degree of success, which forms a standard in this branch of husbandry.—True, there are some rich lands, but unfortunately, like 'angel's visits, they are few and far between,' and are generally found on streams and water courses, in bodies of some two or three hundred yards in width; or, in swamps, that would require a convulsion of nature to drain.

But let her citizens not be alarmed at this.—"The truth of the pudding consists in chewing the bag." Yet they are alarmed, and are running away too. For they have chewed the bag, or at least one end of it, and say that the soil which will only produce Corn, one stalk in the hill, and Cotton below the knee, and poor at that, won't do for them.

CLARENCE.

(To be continued.)

Sacrilege.—Some miscreant set fire to the new Presbyterian Church in Norfolk, on Sunday night the 19th inst. A timely discovery prevented any material injury.

New Orleans, June 10.—Hubbard, the person who set fire to the United States Treasury Department at Washington, was arrested in this city yesterday. He confesses his guilt and promises to make known his accomplices.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Gov.*

The Ticket complete.—At a meeting of Delegates from all the Counties composing the 15th Electoral District, held at Washington, Beaufort County, on the 20th June, Gen. Jas. O. K. Williams of Beaufort, was unanimously selected as the White and Tyler candidate for Elector.

And Delegates met in the town of Hertford on the 21st inst. to select an Elector for that district, to be placed on the White and Tyler ticket. They selected John L. Bailey, Esq. of Pasquotank county.

The Ticket is now complete, as follows:

1st District,	Alfred Webb,	of Rutherford.
2d	"	Col. Anderson Mitchell,	Wilkes.
3d	"	Wm. J. Alexander,	Mecklenburg.
4th	"	John Giles,	of Rowan.
5th	"	John L. Leseur,	Rockingham.
6th	"	John M. Morehead,	of Guilford.
7th	"	Hon. John D. Toomer,	Cumberland.
8th	"	Dr. James S. Smith,	of Orange.
9th	"	Charles Manly,	of Wake.
10th	"	Dr. Willie Perry,	of Franklin.
11th	"	Wm. W. Cherry,	of Bertie.
12th	"	John L. Bailey,	Pasquotank.
13th	"	Gen. J. O K. Williams,	Beaufort.
14th	"	Blount Coleman,	of Lenoir.
15th	"	Jeremiah Pearsall,	of Duplin.

The News.—Most heartily do we congratulate our readers upon the passage of the bill to distribute the surplus revenue among the States, and its approval by the President. It is now the law of the land, and under its provisions North Carolina will get more than a million of dollars! This will be the commencement of a new era in the condition of North Carolina, and will open her path to wealth, to enterprize, and to distinction. Glorious may her march be in that path!

We have devoted so much space to the remarks of other papers on this felicitous event, that we must postpone any reflections of our own upon the task that will devolve upon the next Legislature, of making a proper disposition of this fund.

The University.—The annual commencement of the University took place on Thursday. We have seen no regular account of the Exercises, but learn verbally that there were nineteen Graduates, whose performances were highly creditable. Mr. Pinckney did not attend to deliver his address, which was read by Gov. Swain, and is stated to be an eloquent production. We learn that out of nearly eighty Trustees, only *seven* attended, and that the company of visiters was less numerous than usual. This is to be regretted. Gov. Swain, the President, is represented to be highly acceptable, to all interested, and to have kept the Institution in the best state of discipline.

The last Standard complains of Gen. Dudley for having voted, whilst in Congress, against a bill to provide for the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi; and charges that "to such votes and such language as he and others used in opposition to the policy of Gen. Jackson's recommendation, is our bleeding frontier indebted for what it is now suffering." So far from this being true, directly the reverse is the fact. It is in consequence of the very efforts made by the Administration to force the Indians away from their lands, that they have taken up arms. Does any one doubt this? Let it be recollected, that not a hostile act had been committed by the Seminoles from the period of their signal defeat in 1818, by Gen. Jackson, up to the last Fall. They were comparatively satisfied, and were too conscious of the power of the whites, to dare to commit hostilities, until the immediate prospect of forcible expatriation was presented to them, when, rather than submit, they declared their determination to die upon their own soil. The true cause of the present Seminole war is, that the Government made a treaty, in 1832 we believe, with a small part of the Nation, for the lands of the whole, and binding the whole to remove at the end of three years. Powell, the present Chief, slew the Chief who was principally instrumental in making the treaty, and for this act, he was sustained by the Tribe. As the period for their removal approached, (indeed the Government Contractor for transporting them was in or near Florida with his vessels at the time,) they took up arms, to resist that very policy. It is that policy, then, which has caused the Indian wars, and the Administration is chargeable with the bloodshed.

To our mind, Gen. Dudley was right.—The removal of the Indians may be a desirable object with those who live in their immediate vicinity, but their concentration in the territory west of the Mississippi, will probably not only not have the anticipated effect of preserving the race from extinction, but may lead more rapidly to that result. Bro't into immediate neighborhood, differing in language, in character, in interests, with perhaps old feuds existing, it is almost certain that they will be incessantly at war among themselves. But wo to the frontiers, if they should ever combine. Instead of a thousand warriors, as in Florida, or five or six thousand, as in Georgia and Alabama, they might, if united, bring forty or fifty thousand into the field. If the Government, with all its Major Generals, and all its army, finds it so difficult to quell the present disturbances, what would be done in that case? And is it at all likely, that a removal to a wilderness, and a vast accession of force, would render them less warlike, or better disposed towards the whites? On the contrary, they would be ten times more likely to make war upon us then than now, and more than ten times as difficult to subdue.

The Standard makes an effort, as usual, to lug in the popularity of Gen. Jackson in favor of the policy. It is "Jackson's policy! Jackson's policy!" Now the fact is, that it was the policy of Mr. Adams and his administration, and at that time, to-wit, in 1827, Gov. Cass, now Secretary of War under Gen. Jackson, expressed doubts of its correctness. It is a bad policy that gets rid of one evil by creating another and a greater.

We expect to see the whole "pack" in full cry, following the Globe's lead, in ecstacies at the passage of the distribution bill. They will make a merit of necessity, and claim all the credit of this beneficent measure to themselves. What matters it that they have opposed the land bill, out and out, and that this bill accomplishes the very same object. They care not. Jackson was opposed to the Land Bill because it was called Clay's, and of course those who wear his collar could have no opinion but his. But now Jackson has been compelled, by the force of public opinion, as expressed by immense majorities in both houses, to save himself by sacrificing Van Buren and his disconsolate party of 6 in the Senate and 38 in the House. We shall now see if the whole Van Buren party do not turn about, and become most vociferous in their glorification of the *consistency* of the venerable President, and the good he has done to the States by the passage of this bill.

A split in the Van Buren ranks.—During the debate in the Senate on the Deposite Bill, Mr. Rives of Va. and Mr. Tallmadge of N. York, delivered speeches in its favor, which produced great excitement, and consternation among the Van Buren party. They attacked Wright's and Benton's speeches, declared themselves in favor of distribution of the surplus, and denounced the extravagant schemes which had been devised for getting rid of it. They quoted Mr. Jefferson and Gen. Jackson in justification of the measure; declared that the President could not consistently veto the bill, after his recommendation in 1829; Mr. Tallmadge was very severe upon Benton and his 'gold humbug;' declared himself opposed to a hard money currency, &c. [These doctrines are treason against *the party.*] Letters from Washington state that the leaders were thrown into utter consternation by these speeches. And worst of all, poor Benton, who had assumed to be leader of the Senate, found himself contemned and despised by the most decent men of his own party. We rejoice that they have cast him off, for he is a disgrace to the Senate, and to any party. In addition, see the letter from the correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer.

These things show that Van Buren never can unite the party of Gen. Jackson in his own favor.

The President of the U. States has dismissed Major Gates from the roll of the Army. The case has created much excitement in the Army, in consequence of its arbitrary nature, and we would be glad to publish a detailed statement of it, if we had room. We can only, however, give the principal facts.

It appears that Major Gates was in command of the military post at Volusia, in Florida, in April last, when an attack was made upon it by the Indians, and two of his men killed at some distance from the main body. He had one hundred men, and two hundred sick men in his care; and he did not deem it prudent to leave these last in danger by moving out of the camp in pursuit of the Indians or to bury the dead bodies. Some censure having been cast upon him, he promptly demanded a Court of Inquiry, (which, by the Rules and Regulations of the army, is precisely in the nature of a Grand Jury.) This Court were of opinion, that "his force was much greater than the estimated force of the Indians, and that he was capable of meeting the enemy; also that the bodies of the two volunteers killed were improperly left exposed, and ought to have been brought in on the morning when they were killed." Upon this finding, as upon the finding of a *true bill* by a Grand Jury, the usual and correct course would have been to order a Court Martial, to try the offender; but the President at once dismissed him, without a trial, just as if one of our Judges should order a person accused of felony to be hanged upon the finding of a Grand Jury, without a further trial.

The officers under his command, belonging to the S. C. volunteers, have come forward and testified in the strongest manner to the correctness of his conduct; and the madness which it would have exhibited to have left the camp, with 200 sick men, for the purpose of rushing upon an enemy, of whose numbers no estimate could be formed, secreted in an almost impenetrable morass, covered with the thickest woodgrowth, and extending for miles, as a river swamp.

But these facts were disregarded. Gen. Scott, it seems, was intent upon sacrificing Major Gates, and it is done. He wrote to the President, to aggravate the case, and among other things, makes the following remarks, where he indulges his dislike to Gen. Gaines, by sneering at the manner of conducting the affair at Camp Izard, where Gaines was attacked by the Indians:—

"It is most painful to remark the fatal charm that seems to have hung over every commander in this war who has been attacked behind breastworks or pickets. From the leading case, at Camp Izard, to the last that has been reported, not a sortie—certainly not one of vigor—has been made by any garrison, however inferior the assailing force. Several mortifying cases of this sort have duly followed, and Major Cooper alone, with his Georgia battalion, has ventured, for a moment, beyond a line of defences to receive or to repel an attack. The series of examples alluded to have inspired the enemy with hardihood, repressed the zeal of our troops, and may slightly excuse the conduct of Major Gates. Certainly a gallant effort is yet to be made by some future commander of a post to break the charm and to check Indian audacity."

It is equally painful to remark the fatal charm that seems to have hung over all of Gen. Scott's own movements, or rather want of movements. Of all persons he ought to be silent about a gallant effort being made "to check Indian audacity."

But the very remarks he makes prove the injustice that is done to Major Gates. If such has been the case in every instance, why were not all made examples of? or why was he selected and dismissed, whilst the others go unpunished?

Fire.—At Wilmington on the 19th inst. a grocery store occupied by Hamilton Davis, took fire, and was partially injured. Loss not material. The Wilmington Advertiser speaks in terms of high admiration of the energy with which the engines were managed. It also cautions merchants against keeping powder in their stores, a caution, we fear, as applicable to this community as to Wilmington. A report that the store contained several kegs of powder, induced many to withdraw from the vicinity of the fire; and the Advertiser is of opinion that if the report had been generally circulated, all would have withdrawn, and abandoned that quarter of the town to total destruction. Let merchants look to it.

Dividends.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of 4 per cent for the six months ending this day; and the Bank of the State, a dividend, for the same period, of 3½ per cent.

Pennsylvania.—The resolution in favor of a distribution of the surplus among the States, passed the Senate by a vote of 20 to 12, and the House by a vote of 26 to 11. This is the secret of the sudden partiality of some of the Van party in Congress for the distribution proposed by the Deposite bill. The leaders found that the people were in favor of the measure, and that if they defeated it, the days of their power were numbered. They have therefore availed themselves of a slight change in the mode, to face about. There are many now for a measure which, two weeks ago, they opposed with all their might.

The Hon. Jesse Speight.—The Newbern Spectator makes the following reply to our question relative to a reported application of the Hon. Jesse Speight for the collectorship of Mobile, as his portion of "the spoils."

Our information is derived from more than one source, that the Hon. Gentleman has been an applicant, and an importunate, though unsuccessful one, for the part of the spoils alluded to. The latest report on the subject is, that the Old Hero intends to bestow it on one connected with his own family, Col. Eaton.—A few weeks will end suspense, however, and in the mean time the present incumbent would act the part of a prudent man by setting his house in order.—*Spec.*

Blackwood's Magazine.—We have received Foster's beautiful reprint of the April No. of this valuable Magazine, and take the occasion again to say, that we will be glad to forward the names of subscribers to the publisher.

A Post Office has been established in Moore County, called *Prosperity*, and Daniel McNeill, Esq. has been appointed Post Master.

CONGRESS.—The following are the yeas and nays on the final passage of the Deposite Bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Chilton Allan, Heman Allen, Anthony, Ashley, Bailey, Bell, Bockee, Bond, Boon, Borden, Bovee, Boyd, Briggs, Bunch, Bynum, John Calhoon, William B. Calhoun, Carr, Carter, Casey, John Chambers, Chaney, Chapman, Chapin, Childs, Nathaniel H. Claiborne, Clark, Cleveland, Connor, Corwin, Craig, Cramer, Cushing, Darlington, Deberry, Denny, Dickerson, Doubleday, Evans, Everett, Forester, Fowler, French, Fry, Philo C. Fuller, Galbraith, James Garland, Rice Garland, Granger, Grantland, Graves, Grayson, Grennell, Griffin, Haley, Hannegan, Hard, Hardin, Harlan, Sam'l. S. Harrison, Albert G. Harrison, Hawes, Hawkins, Hazeltine, Henderson, Heister, Hoar, Hopkins, Howard, Howell, Hubley, Hunt, Huntsman, Ingersoll, Ingham, William Jackson, Jabez Jackson, Janes, Jenifer, Joseph Johnson, John W. Jones, Benjamin Jones, Judson, Kilgore, Kinnard, Lane, Laporte, Lawler, Lawrence, Lay, Thomas Lee, Luke Lea, Leonard, Lewis, Lincoln, Logan, Love, Lyon, Job Mann, Martin, Moses Mason, Sampson Mason, May, McCarty, McComas, McKennan, Mercer, Miller, Milligan, Montgomery, Morgan, Morris, Muhlenberg, Parker, Patterson, Patton, Dutee J. Pearce, James A. Pearce, Pettigrew, Peyton, Phelps, Phillips, Pickens, Potts, Reed, Rencher, Joseph Reynolds, Ripley, Robertson, Russell, Augustine H. Shepperd, Shields, Shinn, Slade, Smith, Spangler, Speight, Standefer, Storer, Sutherland, Taliaferro, John Thomson, Toucey, Underwood, Vinton, Wagener, Washington, Webster, White, Elisha Whittlesey, Thomas T. Whittlesey, Lewis Williams, S. Williams—155

NAYS—Messrs. Ash, Beale, Bean, Beaumont, Brown, Burns, John F. H. Claiborne, Coles, Cushman, Dromgoole, Fairfield, William K. Fuller, Gillett, Joseph Hall, Hamer, Jarvis, Cave Johnson, Lansing, Gideon Lee, Loyall, Abijah Mann, John Y. Mason, McKay, McKeon, McKim, Parks, Franklin Pierce, Pinckney, Roane, Rogers, Sickles, Taylor, Thomas, Turrill, Vanderpoel, Ward, Wardwell, Wise—38.

[It will be observed that Gen. McKay was the only member of the North Carolina Delegation who voted against the bill.]

On Friday last, a message was received from the President, announcing his approval of the Deposite bill.

In the Senate, on the 18th, Mr. Clay, from the committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report in relation to the recognition of the independence of Texas. The report concluded with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States whenever satisfactory information shall be received that it has in successful operation a civil Government, capable of performing the duties and fulfilling the obligations of an independent Power.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. McKay has twice moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer the following resolutions, but leave was refused, as it required two-thirds, and not quite that number voted for the suspension.

Resolved, That the revenue receivable under the present laws is, and will be more than is required for the fair and legitimate wants of the Government, and that provision ought to be made for its reduction.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury report to this House, at the commencement of the next session, what alteration can be made in the existing tariff of duties, consistently with the principles of the several acts imposing duties upon imports, with a view to reduction.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury also report upon the best mode of diminishing the revenue arising from the Public Lands, without retarding the settlement of the new States, or impairing the interests of the General Government; and generally his views as to the best mode of reducing the revenue to the fair and constitutional wants of the Government.

Mr. Wise moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of offering his resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the connexion of Reuben M. Whitney with the Deposite Banks. Yeas 101, Nays 59. Not two-thirds.

A large amount of business, generally of but little interest to our readers, has been transacted in both Houses during the past week. The Session will terminate on Monday next, as soon as possible after which, we will publish a list of the Acts passed, &c.

The Raleigh Standard of Thursday last has the following paragraph:

"We have the strongest reason for believing that some of the *leaders*, at least, of the Federal Whig Party, to which Gen. Dudley is attached, desire to deprive the People of the right of voting. Indeed, it is frequently said by them, "that the People are not fit to exercise the right of voting, and that the government of the country ought to be left to the rich and educated." We have some foreigners among us, who are monarchists, and every one of them, without a solitary exception, condemn the present administration, oppose the election of Mr. Van Buren, and side with the Federal Whigs. Every native monarchist, aristocrat and disunionist, is also found in the same ranks. Let the people examine into these things, and judge if they be not so."

As one of the people we have examined into these things, and find that they are "not so." We call upon the Standard to come out with its "strongest reasons," and especially with the authority for its *pretended* quotation of the language of Gen. Dudley's friends. Out with it, names, time, place, and all. We deny that any friend of Gen. Dudley entertains any such opinions, or ever uttered such words; and challenge the Standard to the proof.

Of the "foreigners among us, who are monarchists," we suppose the Standard alludes to its co-labourers of the N. C. Journal, who were born subjects of a foreign monarchy. We know of no other foreigners who are taking an active part in the politics of the State. [It is a curious fact, that nearly every Editor of a Van Buren paper in the State is either a foreigner or a native of a State where slavery has been abolished. Is it wonderful that they support the Missouri restrictionist and the "practical amalgamator?"]

"Every native monarchist, aristocrat, and disunionist." Where will the Standard find one such individual? *We* have never met with one; and if there be such, they must be found in the company which the Standard keeps. It is like the Standard's account of the late Virginia elections. It stated, before a single Senatorial election had taken place, that every Senatorial District heard from, had gone for the Administration.

The N. C. Journal is kind enough to give us advice, for which we feel duly thankful. Advice from such well mannered gentry as they, coming through the columns of such a *polite, chaste,* and *dignified* vehicle as the Journal! could not be received otherwise than with gratitude, especially as its object is to teach us how to carry on a controversy with *them.* For instance, in the language of the poet, they advise us to

> "Let decent pleasantry and sterling sense,
> That neither gave nor would endure offence,
> Whip out of sight with satire just and keen,
> The *puppy pack* that would defile the scene."

In all the bitterness of party controversy, we could not have been tempted to apply the epithet "*puppy pack*" to the Editors of the Journal, because self respect would have forbidden it; but since they have appropriated it to themselves, far be it from us to dispute the justice of its application. In all our efforts, therefore, to "whip the puppy pack," we shall endeavor to "let decent pleasantry," &c.

They are kind enough also to inform us, (what *we* did not bear in mind, but what the "*puppy pack*" would of course remember,) that the Dog days are approaching, when "puppies" "show their predominant propensities." We are grateful also for this hint, and should any of the numerous "pack" who figure in the Editorial columns of the Journal,

"Mongrel, hound, or *cur of low degree,*"

get the hydrophobia about the time their defeat at the August elections is known, we shall not only take care not to be bitten, but also to cry "mad *puppy*" to our neighbors.

Before the Editors of the Journal repeat their dastardly *insinuations* against our integrity, they had better satisfy the public as to the causes which induced them suddenly to become violent Jackson men, after having been decidedly opposed to him;—Whether they were influenced by the hope of some of the offices and emoluments which the Executive made it a point to bestow on those Editors who were of force enough to be worth the pay. And also what induced them suddenly to become violent assailants of the Bank, after having been its friends. For our own part we do not hesitate to say, (not to insinuate,) that we believe they expected to work their way to office.

We have never changed our politics. When we have felt it our duty to abandon the support of individuals, (not measures,) it has always been of those who were in power. If the mercenary considerations which appear to be uppermost in the minds of the Editors of the Journal, had governed us, we should not have *abandoned* men who had power and patronage to bestow, but would, as they have done, have sacrificed our principles, for the purpose of enlisting in their ranks, thereby to secure a portion of "the spoils."

The Editors are pleased to remind us of the observation of Robert Walpole, "that all men have their price." The sentiment is that of a corrupt man, who knew his own want of honesty, and desired to bring down honest men to a level with himself. History informs us that he was guilty of a high breach of trust, and notorious corruption in his office of Secretary of War; for which he was expelled from the House of Commons, and committed to the Tower of London. His corruptions were "general and systematic." As he judged others by himself, so we fear do the Editors judge us. But we *know* that both judged erroneously. It is a gross libel upon human nature, and only disgraceful to those who believe in it.

We ask pardon of our readers for taking so much notice of that really contemptible Journal. Its Editors are disappointed men, and therefore we *pity* them. Instead of the fame, the emolument, and, more than all, the *offices*, which their predecessor obtained, in return for the devotion of fine talents to his party, they have acquired nothing but contempt. A discriminating public has rewarded them, so far, in exact proportion to their value. "Poor pay for poor preaching."

The Journal appears to be quite indignant at our having turned critic upon its grammar. We hope its readers have more gratitude to us for the service we have rendered *them.* For the last two weeks the Journal has had the aid of an Editor who can not only spell words of four syllables, or even five, "upon a pinch," but who actually writes a language bearing a considerable resemblance to the English. We advise the Editors by all means to *retain* their ally.

The N. C. Journal has discovered that the Editor of the Observer is—an Aristocrat! Well! this is about the last thing we ever expected to be accused of. If the Editors would just pop in upon us one of these days, during their season of "elegant leisure," and see how earnestly we are engaged in the aristocratic employment of picking up types, or pulling at the press, they would doubtless be able to discourse *learnedly* upon the affinity between such employments and aristocratic principles and habits. We venture to say that they would find (for we usually do such things with our coat off) that we had a whole shirt to our back; and that is *prima facie* evidence, according to their creed, that a man is an aristocrat.

The Standard informs its readers that Judge White was one of the Georgia Delegation in Congress in 1830! Why not say at once that he is a Creek Chief, and represented that nation in Congress. The reader who is ignorant enough to swallow the one story, surely would not choke at the other.

The Cherokees.—The Rutherford (N. C.) Gazette of Thursday last, says:—

We have had no regular advices from the Cherokee country since our last. We learn verbally, that the alarm of the inhabitants of Macon and Haywood still exists, but cannot ascertain whether any open acts of hostility have been committed by the Cherokees.

MARRIED,

In Bladen county, on Sunday 12th instant, by J. B. Brown, Esq Col. SAMUEL B. ANDRES, to Mrs. FLORA ANN JONES, relict of Col. William Jones.

On the 22d inst. by Thos. H. Wright, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM B. GILES, to Miss ALMERIA RESTON, both of Wilmington.

At Fort Defiance, Wilkes county, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. James Purvis, Mr JOSEPH C. NORWOOD, of Hillsboro', to Miss LAURA L. C. LENOIR, daughter of Col. Thomas Lenoir.

DIED,

At his residence in this county, on the 29th inst., in the 60th year of his age, JOHN McDANIEL, Sen. More than 28 years of his life he spent in the service of the Lord, in connexion with the Baptist Church. None leave behind them at death a character less impeachable than he has. His eulogy is on the tongues of all who enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with him. And there is in his life and death the very best ground furnished his bereaved relatives, to believe that while they weep on earth, he sings in heaven.—[Communicated

At his residence in this vicinity, on Tuesday evening last, in the 68th year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM KIRKLAND, for forty-five years a highly respected merchant of this place. Mr. Kirkland was a native of Scotland, but emigrated to this country soon after attaining his majority; he was liberal, kind-hearted and hospitable, and noted for his sterling and unsuspected integrity.

Hillsborough Recorder.

In Duplin county, on the 16th inst., STEPHEN GEORGE McIVER, son of the Rev. Alexander McIver, aged 15 months.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, June 27th, Steamer Clarendon, with Commerce in tow, with Lime, Dry Goods, &c. for P. I. Tillinghast, A. W. Carpenter, T. Cochran, J. Kyle, J. M. Strong, Jas. Martine, Willkings & Belden, C. T. Haigh and others, of this place; and for Thos. Cowan, Meroney & Bailey, D. Kennedy, Jonathan Parker, Benton Utley, G. W. Brown, G S. McLean, W. Sudley & Brothers, Thos. Hill, Dr. H. B Lloyd, Clingman & Jarrott, R. & R. Faucett, W. Murphy, G. Vogler, D. H. Cress, Mr. Locke, J. D. Spear, Wheeler & Burns and others, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—June 30.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	47 a 50
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	12½	Sugar, brown,	10¾ a 12½
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12½ a 14½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, new	14 a 15	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	75	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	20 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$5½ a 6	Wheat,	1 25
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	34 a 36
Iron,	5 a 6	Wool,	16 a 17½

Lime.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer Clarendon, 200 casks Thomastown LIME, and for sale by P. I. TILLINGHAST.

June 29, 1836. 95tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 7th inst., a Negro Boy named RALPH, 22 years of age, rather light complection, five feet eleven inches high, has a very large scar on the back of his neck, caused by a burn. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him.

CHARLES TOWNSEND.

Robeson County, June 23. 95-tf

POSTSCRIPT.

GLORIOUS NEWS!—A friend at Columbus writes to us, under date of last Friday the 24th, 10 o'clock P. M., that "The war is near an end. The Indians, to the number of 1200, have come in to Fort Mitchell, and surrendered themselves and their arms to Gen. Jessup."

Another note from the same attentive friend, probably written at an earlier hour on the same day, says, "Gen. Jessup, at the head of 1600 whites and 1500 Indians, with the celebrated Jim Boy, has conquered the hostile Indians, before General Scott got across the River. Scott left this city yesterday, but Jessup and Jim Boy compelled the enemy to give up. This you may believe, for I saw several gentlemen from Fort Mitchell who told me of it."

IMPORTANT!—PROBABLE CALL ON N. CAROLINA FOR TROOPS!

☞ Official information has reached this city, that Brevet Brigadier John E. Wool, U. S. Army, has received orders from the War Department to proceed to the Cherokee Nation, and to call on the Governors of North Carolina and other States, for their respective quotas of militia, to serve 3 months, and volunteers, 1 year, unless sooner disbanded. Gen. Wool is left at discretion, according "as he finds affairs," to call or not. The official notifications from Washington *have been issued.*

Raleigh Standard.

Col. Samuel P. Carson, Secretary of State of the recently constituted Government of Texas, arrived in the city a few days ago.—*National Intelligencer.*

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

For Sale.

A First rate new SULKEY and HARNESS; also a first rate harness HORSE. The Sulkey has a patent turned axle and Elliptic Springs;—has made one trip to the interior in, which it was used about four weeks. Apply to

C. J ORRELL.

Brick Row, Foot of Haymount.

June 29, 1836. 95-tf

Strayed

FROM the Subscriber, a mouse coloured COW, with horns, mark not recollected. She has been missing about 2 months, perhaps she has had a calf Any information will be thankfully received. W. S. LATTA.

June 29, 1836. 95-2w

NOTICE.

J. R ST. JOHN, GREGORY & CO., mailed at New Orleans on the 11th May last, a PACKAGE, containing Bank Notes, amounting to $8401, marked Trust, and directed to J. R. St. John & Co, New York, which has not reached its place of destination. The public are cautioned against receiving any of the said Bank Notes, as described in the following list, but are requested to detain any that may be offered, and give information to J. R. St. John & Co., either at New York, Augusta, Savannah, Charleston; or to J. E. Sheffield & Co, Mobile; or to Stark & Pearce, Fayetteville, N. C

Three NOTES U. S. Bank of 500 dollars each.

	In favor,	*Cashier,*	*President,*	*Date.*
A. 7053	S. Jaudon.	W. McIlvain.	N. Biddle.	3 March, '28
D. 5802	do	do	do	1 Oct. '29
E. 10081	J. Saul.	do	do	7 Feb. '35

Also, 68 NOTES of 100 dollars U. S. Bank, viz:

D. 79	Seth Wheatin.	Jno. A. Smith.	W. Jones.	1 Sept. '17
G. 959	W. C. Nicholas,	do	do	7 May, '17
F. 1250	B. Richardson,	do	do	6 May, '17
E. 7066	J. Hunter,	Thos. Wilson,	N. Biddle,	1 Dec. '25
B. 15786	M. Robinson,	McIlvain,	do	9 Nov. '27
F. 1425	P. Bacot	do	do	8 July '26
L. 883	J. Harper	do	do	7 Feb. '29
" 2581	M. Robinson	do	do	19 Nov. '27
" 6731	S. Jaudon	do	do	3 Jan. '31
" 816	J. Robertson	do	do	1 Jan. '30
" 186	P. Benson	do	do	21 Dec. '27
" 5287	J. Summerville	do	do	7 May, '28
K. 270	J. L. Roberts	do	do	1 Aug. '27
" 800	J. Summerville	do	do	7 May, '28
" 1297	do	do	do	3 April, '30
" 5263	S. Jaudon	do	do	2 April, '30
" 1293	J. Summerville	do	do	3 April, '30
" 541	do	do	do	7 May, '28
" 3296	do	do	do	3 April '30
" 1671	P. Bacot	do	do	1 Jan. '29
" 5930	S. Jaudon	do	do	14 May, '30
" 888	J. Summerville	do	do	7 May, '28
L. 570	J. Robertson	do	do	1 D c. '28
" 303	do	do	do	1 Dec. '28
" 2146	J. Summerville	do	do	3 April '30
" 189	Edwd Shippen	do	do	1 June, '28
" 6366	S. Jaudon	do	do	3 Jan. '27
" 526	Jno. White	do	do	18 Nov. '28
" 727	J. Harper	do	do	16 Oct '28
M. 1066	do	do	do	9 Feb. '31
" 1136	J. Summerville	do	do	7 May, '28
" 886	P. Benson	do	do	22 Feb. '31
" 7074	S. Jaudon,	do	do	3 Jan. '31
" 2582	M. Robinson,	do	do	19 Nov. '27
" 312	J. White	do	do	9 April '27
" 2695	S. Jaudon	do	do	8 Jan. '28
" 4915	do	do	do	4 March '29
N. 105	J. R. Carpenter	do	do	7 Sept. '31
O. 2244	S. Jaudon	do	do	6 Feb. '32
" 693	J. Summerville	do	do	3 April '32
" 279	J. Fowler	do	do	19 Dec. '31
P. 874	S. Jaudon	do	do	6 Feb. '32
" 2479	do	do	do	6 Feb. '32
" 281	J. Summerville	do	do	3 Dec. '31
" 262	J. White	do	do	1 Aug. '31
" 280	do	do	do	1 Aug. '31
Q. 79	M. Robinson	do	do	1 Nov. '31
" 192	J. Hunter	do	do	1 Nov. '31
" 844	S. Jaudon	do	do	6 Feb. '32
" 211	J. White	do	do	1 Aug. '31
" 1016	L. R. Marshall	do	do	8 June '32
" 1260	S. Jaudon	do	do	6 Feb. '32
" 7	J. White	do	do	22 April '31
R. 4690	E. S. Wheeler	S. Jaudon	do	8 Jan. '33
C. 4856	C. S. Tolwell	do	do	10 Jan. '33
C 205	C. Thomas	do	do	2 Nov. '33
" 298	do	do	do	2 Nov. '33
F. 1175	do	do	do	23 April '35
" 1045	G. W. Fairman	do	do	18 April '35
" 1525	E. S. Wheeler	do	do	27 April '35
" 2237	P. Seip	do	do	29 July '35
G. 2931	do	do	do	12 Aug. '35
H. 401	C. Thomas	do	do	3 Sept. '34
O. 2824	Jos. Saul	do	do	28 April '35
P. 2797	do	do	do	28 April '35
" 906	J. Hunter	do	do	1 Jan. '35
" 494	M. Robinson	do	do	1 Dec. '34
Q. 622	do	do	do	10 July '34

1 10 and 2 5's,	Steuben Co. Bank,	Bath, N. Y.	20
1 10 & 1 5,	Union Bk. Ten.	pay Girard Bk.	Phil. 15
1 10	Montg'y Br. Ala. Bk.	on Phœnix Bk.	N. Y. 10
4 10's,	Decatur	do. do.	do. 40
1 5,	Fulton Bank	New York City	5
1 5,	National Bank	do.	5
1 5,	Bank Sandusky,	Ohio	5
1 1,	Danvers Bank,	Mass.	1
			$101

Also, a package, mailed at the same place, on the 9th May, containing Bank Notes amounting to $1129, marked "Wonder 9 May," as follows:

Two U. S. Bank Notes of $500 each.

No.	*Favor*	*Cash'r,*	*Pres't*	*Date.*
2706	C. Thomas,	S. Jaudon,	N. Biddle,	12 May, '35
14408	J. Saul,	do	do	7 Feb'y, '35

Various Bank Notes, amounting to $129 00.

[LIBER]TY HOTEL.
[LIBER]TY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken this convenient ESTABLISHMENT, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he intends to keep it in the best and most genteel style, for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. He will at all times provide the best the market affords, for his Guests, and Horses shall be well taken care of. He will have no regular Bar, but if Travellers should wish this kind of refreshment, they will be accommodated. His best exertions will be used to please, and he hopes to be favored with a share of patronage.

WILLIAM CADE.

March 28, 1836. 82-tf..

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and general assortment, among which are—
Extra superfine blue, black, green, olive, claret and Oxford mixed CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, blue, black, drab and Oxford mixed,
Superfine Sattinetts, blue, black and drab,
Crape Camlet, French Drills, plain and twilled, some of very superior quality,
120 pieces French printed Muslins, some of the newest Paris fashions,
Gingham and Calico, well assorted,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Cross barred and striped Muslin,
Jaconet and mull mull Muslin,
149 dozen Ladies' dress Hd'kffs and Shawls, some of the newest style and beautiful Goods,
4-4 and 5-4 Bobinet Lace, figured and plain,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, well assorted,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
2000 lbs. Spun Cotton, of the Petersburg Factory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
3-4 and 4-4 bleached and unbleached Domestics,
With many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest market price.

JEREMIAH KYLE.

April 5, 1836. 83tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

IMPORTANT
To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*
Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

All New York City Inspection. For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

March 21. 81-*tf.*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of good moral standing, well qualified to teach the dead langauges, besides other Branches of Science, and a native citizen. To such a one, a liberal salary will be given as a private Tutor. Apply to the Editor for information.

June 6. 92-2mo.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

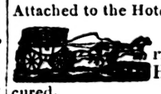
LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

A HEAVY STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS.
THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel, American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.
200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,

Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.
Brick Row, Hay Mount.
Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf.

State of North Carolina.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

James H. Jarman & others, vs Zechariah Davis & others. } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Bartholomew Colley and his wife Winnifred, Nimrod W. Long and his wife Catharine, and Malachi Davis are not residents of this State: *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made for three months in some newspaper in this State, notifying the said Defendants to appear at our next Superior Court, to be held on the fourth Monday of September next, and answer or plead *confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, JEREMIAH PEARSALL, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the fourth Monday of March, 1836.

[86-3m] JERE. PEARSALL, *C. S, C.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr. Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do.,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do. Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 63-tf.

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN
DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company. }
February 28, 1836. }

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. [81 4m.)

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC
PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Cotton Gins.

I HAVE established my Gin Factory at Fayetteville, N. C. under the superintendence of Mr. J. M. Jarrott, lately from Columbia, S. C. who has been in the employ of the most approved workmen of that State. I shall feel thankful for encouragement, and will sell at reduced prices, credit of six months, or 10 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Gins warranted to perform well. Any information wanting, can be had of the Merchants of Fayetteville, as I am well known to most of them. Those who may wish to purchase would do well to order in time, as it sometimes happens that the demand cannot be supplied. Communications to me at Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. or J. M. Jarrott, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention

J. W. POWELL.

April 7, 1835. 83 6m

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THIS well known Watering place, situated in Warren county, North Carolina, will be ready for the reception of Company by the 25th inst. The Medicinal qualities of the Water are so fully established, that it is considered unnecessary to say any thing in proof of their efficacy.

Rooms have been prepared with Fire places for invalids, and no attention will be omitted that can, in any way, conduce to the comfort of Visitors.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 1, 1836. 87-10July

Shocco Springs.

HAVING applied to the celebrated Doctor MITCHELL, of Philadelphia, Professor of Chemistry, &c., for an analysis of the Water of Shocco Springs, he has, after much care, sent me the following statement of its mineral qualities:

Carbonic acid or fixed air in a Pint of water	2 2 15
Oxygen gas,	12.105
Nitrogen gas,	3 23.8

It also holds in solution
Muriate of Magnesia,
Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom Salts)
Carbonate of Lime; and
Sulphate of Lime.

It may therefore, be classed among the Aciduous and Saline Waters, and recommended as deobstruent and corroborant.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 13.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS, among which are the following, viz:—

25 ps. supr. supr. Cloths, various colours,
1 case Erminets and Sattinetts,
1 case Crape Camlets,
20 cases about 1000 ps. fancy PRINTS,
40 ps. supr. Irish Linens,
50 " long Lawns,
54 ps. Princettas,
50 ps. Merino Circassians,
25 ps. 6-4 French Bombazine,
2 cases blue Drills,
1 " colored Drills,
1 " Stormants,
4 " Rowen Cassimeres,
2 cases corded Skirts,
1 bale red Padding,
3 cases brown Linen Drills,
1 " colored Cambric,
1 " Umbrellas and Parasols,

Black Lastings, Brochellas, Buckskins, Canton Cords, Leopold Drills, Jaconets, plain Muslins, plain and figured Swiss do, French Ginghams, Parisian Muslins and Prints, black and colored Silks, Vestings, &c., Dundee and Russia Sheetings, Diapers, &c., Satin Beaver and Fur Hats, Palm leaf do, Table Diapers and Table Covers, superior Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, new style fancy Bonnets, superior single and double barrel Shot Guns, Scythe Blades, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.

April 5, 1836. 83tf.

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do.
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do. do. Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs.
10 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received and for sale by
April 13. JOHN MUNN.

Fever and Ague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHILE I feel it my duty, I feel it also a pleasure, to acquaint those who are suffering under the Fever and Ague, of the striking cure effected on me by the use of Rowand's Tonic Mixture. I was first attacked with this complaint in August last, and though I tried nearly all the remedies that were recommended by my friends and neighbours, still the fits would return every third day. I then applied to an eminent Physician, whose skill was baffled; which rendered me hopeless in attempting any further efforts, as I was then reduced to a skeleton, and all had failed. Being informed by one of my neighbors of the wonderful effect Rowand's Tonic Mixture had on him, who was labouring under the same disease, I was induced to make another effort, and procured a bottle of said Mixture as soon as possible, and commenced taking according to the prescriptions. Though my case was obstinate, I found my agues checked before I had taken half the bottle, and myself fast recovering; and by taking the bottle, I was perfectly restored. Therefore, being fully convinced of its effieiency, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering with that loathsome disease.

The Medicine can be obtained at all the principal towns in the United States, from the Agents for the inventor.

JAMES SMITH.

Whiteville, (N. C.) March 22, 1836.

The above Medicine is for sale, price $1, by
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, April 4. 83.

LAND AGENCY..

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W. Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, an assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.*

96-tf.

The Fayetteville Female Classical Seminary.

THE Trustees of this Institution announce with pleasure the arrival of Miss Green, from the District of Columbia, whose valuable and well attested qualifications have been happily secured in carrying out the plan of Female education originally contemplated by the Board. On this lady the responsibilities of the School will exclusively devolve; while the recitations in the higher departments of study will, as hitherto, be conducted by Mr. Tripp. The organization of the School being now complete, the whole is confidently recommended by the Board as possessing claims for the limited extent of patronage embraced in the plan. Some ten or twelve additional pupils may find admission on application to Thomas C. Blake. Esq., Treasurer of the Board.

JARVIS B. BUXTON, *Chairman.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1836 90tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Drug and Medicine STORE.
Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Baggi.g,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,

Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59-*tf.*

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Molasses.

47 Hhds. New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 23, 1836.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and pit cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs,* &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.
By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER *COMPLAINTS.*

THE PATENT MEDACINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them. They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and excalent functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which dosseas no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71 6m